

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

We present below, from the able Washington correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, a number of extracts, which will give our readers a better idea of the movements in Congress, from the 26th to the 30th January inclusive, than any thing we could make up from the proceedings as given in the papers. By next week we hope to be able to publish a letter from our own Washington correspondent, and to keep it up until the close of the session:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1846.

In Senate, this morning, Mr. Allen of Ohio moved to take up his motion asking leave to introduce resolutions affirming that, in future, the United States would permit no European interference in the affairs of this continent, which you will recollect were voted down a few days since, after a short but very excited debate. His motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 21. The motion was brought before the Senate by this vote we shall have to introduce the resolutions? Gen. Cass first rose to the question, and spoke for the most part on the tenor of the English newspapers received by the last trip of the Hibernia. Though he thought them pacific, he did not consider all the news received from England as in any manner altering, or for better or for ill, the position of our country. He appeared to argue that it had little or no direct bearing on the subject matter. He declared that he felt authorized to say, that the Government had received nothing in their despatches by this arrival, which in any manner put a new phase on the controversy. Gen. Cass not only allocated the reception and reference of the resolutions particularly under consideration, but the principles embodied therein; which, he thought, should be proclaimed throughout the world as the future determination of the American Government. He conceived that such action would do much good and save a deal of trouble in time to come, especially if promulgated at the present juncture.

Mr. Allen next made a speech which was principally personal to himself. He conceived that Mr. Calhoun's remarks (made when he first essayed to introduce these resolutions) upon the propriety of his (Mr. A.'s) course in presenting resolutions upon a subject directly or indirectly bearing on a question which had been referred to the committee of which he was Chairman, without previous consultation with the other gentlemen on the committee, were made with a view of assailing him personally; and over him the administration. He dwelt for a considerable time on this point, and endeavored to show that his course upon the resolutions was unobjectionable. He next argued to prove that his views upon the doctrine of European interference in American international affairs, were those of the Democratic party from 1819 to the present day, which he conceived were sustained by Mr. Calhoun in his last speech. Mr. Allen exhibited much excitement in his effort; so much as to draw a large crowd into the Senate Chamber, eager to listen to any and every thing bearing upon our foreign relations.

Mr. Calhoun made but a short reply, in which he confined himself to a simple statement of the facts of an intention to assail either Mr. Allen or the administration; or that his language by any possible fair construction could be so construed. Such an impression on the part of Mr. Allen being known to him only through his remarks made this morning. He proclaimed it as a gratuitous and unwarranted assumption, and alluded to the fact, that it was his well-known custom to speak out what he said to say—never to insinuate. In the course of his speech he induced Gen. Cass to recede in a great measure from his position, that the late advice had no direct bearing upon the Oregon question, and to agree to the amendment they decided strengthened the chances of a pacific adjustment.

Mr. Clayton followed Mr. Calhoun in a series of quotations, principally from the debate on the question of sending a representative to the Panama Congress, to show that most of the great states of the Democratic party of that day were decidedly opposed to what Mr. Allen now proclaims as the Democratic creed upon that question. When Mr. Clayton concluded, the resolutions of Mr. Allen were admitted and referred by a vote of twenty-two to twenty-one; and the Senate then adjourned.

The subject of our foreign relations will be before both Houses from this day until the "notice" is passed. In the House of Representatives, the Oregon question was discussed by Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, in opposition to the notice, and Messrs. Sawtelle of Maine and Grover of New York in favor of it. Nothing else came up. Mr. Douglass of Illinois has the floor for to-morrow.

JANUARY 27, 1846.

From what I have lately learned, I think it more than probable, that Mr. Seward, Minister to Mexico (Mr. Sidel), will be forced to return to the United States without having been received or recognized by the Government, or rather party, now in power in that ill-fated country. Paredes justified his revolution upon the ground that his imbecile and vacillating predecessor, Herrera, had sacrificed the rights and honor of Mexico, in neglecting to prosecute the war with the United States on account of Texas. He can, therefore, be hardly expected to hold official intercourse with our new Plenipotentiary. How far such action, on the part of Mexico, will go towards making bad worse to increase the already great animosity against Mexico, I cannot say. I, however, doubt whether, in the existing state of our European relations, notice will be taken of this new evidence of her ill-will and desire for trouble with us. I presume she will be left to cast the first stone—in so guarded a manner, too, as to close the mouths of the pens of the Atlantic, who always stand ready to inveigh the more vehemently against us, when their Governments are spreading nets and carrying out their plans upon American affairs, which all look to the one main important point—the crippling the growing energies of the United States.

The Senate were engaged during the whole of this day's session in discussing the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for appropriating five millions of dollars to build ten steam vessels of war, which was a short time since, made the special order for to-day. Mr. Fairbaird, the Chairman of the Committee, made the first speech, advocating the propriety of the expenditure, and urging its adoption on the Senate. Mr. Benton followed him in opposition to the proposition, which he considered a "war measure." His remarks were such, that no indication of a vote could be given. This was distressing to the quidnuncs, who, as he has not as yet publicly taken position on it, are full of wonderful surmises as to what he intends to do. In the course of his speech, he expressed a profound conviction, that there is no danger of war. This he reiterated over and over again. He dwelt with much force upon the heavy expenditures which such war measures would bring upon the Treasury, and essayed to show that the appropriation recommended by the Committee on Naval Affairs would be but the first drop in the bucket. He also intimated that, if he believed there was any necessity for preparing for war, no one would go so far as to let himself in support of a proposition to spend not only five millions on the Navy, but to place the whole resources of the country at the disposal of the Executive. Mr. Hannegan followed Colonel B., and spoke with much earnestness in support of the bill. He hit the Chairman (Mr. Fairbaird) two or three severe raps over the knuckles, for letting slip a remark which he deemed to be an outburst of discretion. He differed as widely as the poles from Col. Benton, upon the prospects ahead, which, he thought, were clearly indicative, if not of war, at least of the necessity of being prepared to avoid it, by

standing in a position and condition to repel it, if such it might. He introduced an amendment to the bill, providing that the surplus proceeds of the future public land sales be appropriated for the purpose of sustaining and increasing the navy. This was, of course, in addition to the five millions proposed by the committee to be appropriated now. He argued with great effect to show the importance of preparation. Mr. Douglass, of N. York, not obtained the floor, and spoke in favor of the bill, after which, the Senate adjourned. The subject is to be again taken up to-morrow. His discussion will probably last for some days to come.

I cannot understand how Senators and Representatives can expect the speed for honorable and peaceful adjustment of the Oregon question, unless they vote to make such preparations for the defence of the country as will enable our negotiators to undertake the consideration of the question, under the full assurance that they have, at command, the means of defending our rights, in case all attempts at adjustment may fail. Among the obstacles attending this delicate subject, that of hampered negotiation, on our side, is one of the most effective towards precluding success. The situation of those who are expected to maintain our rights, under such circumstances, must be like that of a man attempting to carry on an extensive commercial business while utterly destitute of means. The cases are parallel, as must appear to all, on reflection. I do not know that the administration desire such an appropriation, for they have made no public call on Congress for them. I argue but from a plain common sense view of the case. It does appear that the only reasonable hope of an eventual peaceful adjustment of the Oregon question, is the security of our Government to maintain what they demand, if need be. Without men, without means, and without ships of war, we may argue ourselves hoarse to convince those who respect might, but never right.

In the House, to-day, we had three speeches on Oregon. The first from Mr. Douglass in favor of the notice. He maintained our title up to latitude 61 degs. North. Mr. Bayly of Virginia followed, in an argument founded on the effect which the different treaties had produced on the question of our title to the territory in dispute. He did not go unqualifiedly against the notice; but his point was, to get ready to give the notice, or to negotiate in the manner suggested by Mr. Adams, and to which that gentleman had given such importance—as Frederick the Great was accustomed to negotiate—standing ready to back his claims, if necessary, with the sword. Mr. B. remained under the operation of the hour rule, he could only take a general view of the subject, without entering into details, which he promised to supply in the report of his speech. As usual with Judge Bayly, his effort was powerful indeed; full of strong, terse reasoning and effective illustrations of the points to which he alluded. While he is a formidable general debater, he discusses the application of law with a directness and force superior to that displayed by almost any other member of the House.

JANUARY 28, 1846.

In the Senate to-day the appropriation bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs was next taken up, and the debate thereon was continued. Mr. Bayly made the first speech, and dwelt upon grounds very similar to those maintained yesterday by Col. Benton. He was opposed to appropriating five millions for naval purposes, because he conceived the sum too great for our peace establishment, and too small as a "war measure." He saw nothing in our existing foreign relations to demand preparations for war, &c. &c. Mr. Miller of New Jersey followed next, not sustaining the bill, but advocating appropriations for harbor defences, batteries, &c. Gen. Cass closed the debate for the day, by a speech in favor of the bill as reported by the committee. The Senate then went into Executive Session. Mr. Speight of Mississippi has the floor for the speech to-morrow.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Owen, of Indiana, made the first speech, which was principally devoted to showing that our title to the forty-ninth degree of North latitude was indisputable. He certainly exhibited a strong and conclusive chain of proof to sustain the position, than has been presented by any other during the debate. Strange to say, he quoted only from British authorities—those upon which England relies to sustain her claim. He also essayed to prove that to the thirty-ninth degree of North latitude, and fifty-fourth degrees of North latitude, our title was as much the better of the two. You are perhaps aware, that upon all subjects requiring deep and laborious investigation of books and varied attainment and information, Mr. O. is without a rival in Congress. Mr. Marsh of Vermont is perhaps a more finished classical scholar; but Owen, who is comparatively young, has more of the fire and vigor of his speech, though he carefully prepared lectures, have all the vigor and vivacity of the stump, without its occasional buffoonery, nor its vulgar vulgarity. Though his style is not generally admired, I must confess, that to my taste, it is as happy as that of any other member of either branch of Congress.

Mr. Thurman of Ohio, and Judge Thompson of Pa., also spoke, and made able efforts. The latter is an "odd fish." With his quips and jokes (the point of each being an effective argument), he kept the House in a roar for a good long hour.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day introduced a resolution to terminate the debate to-morrow week, which was voted down. I am however, inclined to think, that on the last Saturday of next month, the question will be taken. It is believed by many, that, with the exception of Messrs. F. B. King of Georgia and Pendleton of Virginia, every Southern Whig will vote for the notice. An impression appears to have obtained, that Sir Richard Pakenham received instructions by the Hibernia to renew the negotiations. I have no confidence in it, however; for, in the first place, the Ministry were hardly organized at the time the steam ship left England; and, if holding council on any subject, it must have been on the law question, and others immediately acting to produce the late resignations. The domestic affairs of England undoubtedly required and received all their attention up to the day on which the Hibernia left. There is another and important obstacle to the renewal of the negotiations on the part of England, which will materially affect her future action in the premises. She hopes that Congress will fail to sustain the recommendations of the President; and will of course be loth to forego the additional strength and advantage which such action would give her in all future negotiations on the subject. I therefore do not think, that a serious proposition will come from Mr. Pakenham, until it is known or loser by the decision of our Senate and House of Representatives.

Rumors of Cabinet changes have been extremely rife for two or three days past, but I fancy there is nothing in them. Mr. Buchanan, the quidnuncs again say, is to go on the Bench; Judge J. Y. Mason into the State Department, and Judge Shields, of the Land Office, to be Attorney-General. Such are the stories—but I have every reason to believe they are without foundation.

JANUARY 29, 1846.

Mr. Speight of Mississippi made the only speech delivered in the Senate to-day upon the question of the bill for the appropriation for the Navy, which, by the bye, was the only subject of importance considered. He was emphatically against the bill. Without going into Executive session, the Senate, when he concluded, adjourned over until Monday next.

In the House Messrs. Holmes of South Carolina, and Ewing of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the notice; and Mr. Balm of Illinois in its favor. This has been a very dull day in the Capitol, if not in the capital which has been most extraordinarily excited by a foolish story of the murder of Mr. Sidel in Mexico. The rumor is, that he was hung by a mob shortly after or about, the time which Paredes entered the city in triumph. I

have followed up every source through which the news is said to have reached Washington, and am well satisfied that it is not only utterly untrue, but that there is not the least foundation on which to base a surmise that he has been in any manner treated with personal indignity, or even with want of courtesy.

Yesterday, the Washington world was all agog concerning Cabinet changes; and to-day one of the city have well-nigh gone daff about this silly story. This is indeed an extraordinary piece of news. Not satisfied with the excitement incident to the Congressional discussions on our existing delicate foreign relations, such a rumor is seized on, mouthed over by thousands, until sensible people even begin to express fears that it may be true, although a moment's reflection will bring to mind that the he heard from, in health and safety, by the very latest advices from Mexico. I have been not a little astonished to see grave and dignified Senators, and shrewd Representatives, chasing along the streets, and talking of the news, yet utterly unable to account in any way, shape or manner, for its reception at the seat of Government. Such is Washington in times of excitement—that is, when legitimate cause for excitement flags for an instant.

I heard good news from Texas last evening. The bearer of the dispatches announcing the final admission of the State of Texas into our Union, reached the city of Houston on the 13th inst., and was there fortunately met by President Jones, who, on the same day, issued his proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 16th of next month (February). But for the lucky meeting, the Legislature could not have been convened prior to the 1st or 2d of March; as four days, at least, would have been requisite for the messenger's journey to Austin, and then a much longer time would have been required for the dissemination of the proclamation from the latter point than from Houston, which is the great inland point of business. I have, therefore, reason to look for the arrival of the Texas Senators in this city on or about the tenth of March. They will be elected as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as possible, say on the nineteenth, and standing ready to hurry on, will make their appearance by the time I have stated which will give them eighteen days for the trip. They know the importance of hastening, and will lose no time. Either Mr. Van Zandt or Colonel Kauffman will be elected to the House of Representatives from the Eastern section of the new State, and Judge Pillsbury or Col. Cazneau from the West. There will doubtless be a dozen or more candidates, but two of the four mentioned will succeed. All of these gentlemen are Democrats of the right stripe, and are worthy of seats in the National Legislature.

JANUARY 30, 1846.

The Senate took holiday to-day. In the House of Representatives two speeches were made in favor of the notice. The first, by Mr. Hoge, the Representative from the Mormon district in Illinois, was a strong and effective effort in favor of the President's recommendation. Mr. H. is a man of very decided ability, and always makes a telling speech, when addressing the House, which, by the bye, he is not much given to. To second his speech was from Judge Wick, who comes from the Indianapolis district, in Indiana.

At the suggestion of Col. Hopkins of Virginia, the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the House next took up the bill establishing post roads in Texas, and Mr. Culver of New York, a Whig, made a rip snorting Abolition speech upon it. He was opposed to designating these routes, feeling well satisfied that the Supreme Court would soon decide that the annexation of Texas was unconstitutional. He therefore had no desire to incur expenses, &c. which were so soon to be useless. Mr. Culver devoted most of his hour to such an Abolition speech as no one in Congress but Giddings and himself can make. Chains, whips and brands—the blood thirsty, slave-driving South, and the liberal, conscientious and Christian North—formed the subject-matter of his discourse.

Mr. McConnell of Alabama next obtained the floor, and gave the Whig such a lambasting as he deserved. This was Mr. C.'s first effort, and a crowning one it was, in its way. It strikes me that the very best manner to treat abolitionists in Congress, is to let them alone, and let the country talk to them pretty much as he would if catching them tampering with the negroes about Talladega. Poor Culver appeared thunderstruck at the plain and pointed language dealt out to him. He was knocked all into a heap, and his bewilderment was not a little increased by the very evident—nay, eager pleasure, exhibited by a great many gentlemen from parties far and near, in the country, who seemed more delighted with this skinning than with anything that has occurred in the House for weeks past. If, in future, every case of abolitionism is treated with a dose of McConnell's own preparation, you may depend on it, such speeches will rarely be made in Washington.

Many of our friends from the South Carolina delegation will go for the notice. I have taken pains to ascertain how far such an impression is to be relied on, and believe that but three members of the House from that State will go against Mr. Polk's recommendation. They will thus be equally divided on the question, if my judgment turns out to be correct.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday last. In the House the Oregon debate was continued, and the Committee rose, leaving Mr. Jacob Thompson in possession of the floor. Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, spoke on Oregon in the House on Saturday. We have had no time to read his speech.

We have no news from Washington later than that of Saturday last. The Union of that date gives an account, from a South American correspondent, of a battle between the forces of Rosas at the mouth of the river Parana, Buenos Ayres, and the allied squadrons of England and France. "The blood boils with indignation," says the Union, at these attempts on the part of France and England to control the affairs of an American Republic. It becomes the government of the United States to keep a vigilant eye upon these movements of the allied powers.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30. Cotton—The Hibernia brought important news of an increased demand, and a slight improvement. This news has caused a little more activity, and holders have met buyers more freely at, in some instances, a slight concession. Prices are deemed too high for shippers, consequently the principal transactions are to manufacturers. Wheat—Since our last accounts from England this article has declined. We quote now at 90c to 92c. Flour—Sales in small parcels have been made during the week at \$5.25. There was a sale of 1000 barrels at \$5. Bacon—Sales continue to be made from cars and wagons at 64c to 68c, for hog round. Lard is sold at 74c to 80c. Red eye, Peas in good demand at 55c per bushel, and White Beans at 90c.

Petersburg, Feb. 2, 1846. There has been more doing in produce the past week than for some time past.

Tobacco—The breaks have increased somewhat since our last report, and the market is better. We quote logs at from \$1.80 to \$2.80; common leaf from \$3 to \$4; fair to good leaf \$4.50 to \$5.50; no fine offering.

Cotton—The sales this week reach about 300 bales at 63c to 64c. There is a fair demand. Wheat—Since our last accounts from England this article has declined. We quote now at 90c to 92c.

Flour—Sales in small parcels have been made during the week at \$5.25. There was a sale of 1000 barrels at \$5.

Bacon—Sales continue to be made from cars and wagons at 64c to 68c, for hog round. Lard is sold at 74c to 80c.

Red eye, Peas in good demand at 55c per bushel, and White Beans at 90c.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

We copy from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 24th ultimo, the following important news from Mexico:

"Mexico. The bark *Paria*, Capt. KINNEY, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, where she left on the 13th inst. We have received our correspondence and files of papers to the 12th from Vera Cruz, and the *Sch* from the Capital.

The accounts of the progress of the revolutionary movement under Paredes, are confirmed. That officer has established himself in the capital and has been elevated to the Presidency, (*ad interim*.)

He entered the city on the 2d instant, and a meeting of the principal officers was held, which provided, among other matters for a temporary government, that a Junta of "notables," representing each Department, should assemble and elect a person to exercise the executive functions. The Junta accordingly assembled on the 3d, and unanimously elected Paredes. Much discussion was had as to the form of the oath that should be administered to the President, some of the Junta desiring that in addition to the usual obligations, he should swear to "repel the usurpations of the United States." This proposition did not prevail; an oath, varying but little from the customary form was decided on. The inauguration took place with much ceremony on the 4th, at which a *Te Deum* was celebrated in the Cathedral. The President made an address, appealing to Heaven for the disinterestedness of his motives, and declaring that as soon as the country had established her liberties he should retire.

We learn verbally that Mr. Sidel had demanded of the new Government his passports and received in the reply that, as he had never been recognized by the Government and was unknown to them, no passports were necessary, and he was at liberty to go where he pleased. He then demanded to go to Vera Cruz, which was refused; whereupon he disappeared. We hear that the *Somers*, and a number of the officers of that vessel had determined to proceed to Jalapa for the purpose of escorting him to the coast. The *Somers* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th. It will be recollected that she sailed from Pensacola about twenty days since, when she was placed on confidence in the reports with regard to Mr. Sidel, except perhaps the statement that the officers of the *Somers* had gone to his assistance; and if he had in fact been refused a safe escort by the Mexican Government, nothing can be more reasonable than that our Naval officers within reach of his call should resolve to leave the perils of the journey alone. Letter of the 13th, however, only make mention of the fact that Mr. Sidel had demanded his passports, "having failed in the objects of his mission."

"If the reports which we publish from Mexico, are accurate (and there is no doubt of the correctness of the main fact) the United States have suffered through their Minister the grossest and most contemptuous of insults. Of course our Government cannot hesitate a moment as to the course to be pursued towards that infatuated nation. Long forbearance with it, would be a crime against the reputation and dignity of the country, and render it not only a laughing stock, but justly obnoxious to the ridicule and contumely of every other people great or small. There is no escaping the necessity, therefore, of an immediate declaration of war against Mexico, unless the Government would forfeit the respect of other powers, and the confidence and regard of its own citizens. A thorough investigation promptly administered, with the permanent occupation of several of their most important seaports, would probably teach our neighbors better manners and put them on their good behavior. Nothing less certainly would answer the purpose, or vindicate the character of the United States."

SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS have been delivered in the following cases: By RUFFIN, C. J. in Allen v. Ferguson, on Caldwell, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venue de novo*. Also, in Lamb v. Carroll, *adms*. from Sampson, affirming the decision *adms*. of the main fact. Also, in State v. Brooksbank, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venue de novo*. Also, in Johnson, *adms*. v. Corpena, *et al.* *adms*. in Equity, from Henderson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Grady and others v. Moore, in Equity, from Cherokee, dismissing the bill. Also, in Davidson v. Sharpe, from Ireddell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hall v. Hall, from Brunswick, dismissing the bill. Also, in Ramon v. Hares, *et al.* in Equity, from Lincoln. Also, in Phifer v. Fulerwider, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill. Also, in Young v. Fulerwider, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill. Also, in Dwiggins v. Shaw, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venue de novo*. Also, in State v. Hoyle, from Burke, reversing the judgment. Also, in State v. Lenoir, from Yancy, declaring there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Allen v. Chambers, in Equity from Person, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Wright v. Roberts, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Doe *et al.* *adms*. from Harper, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Jackson v. Hampton, from Surry, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venue de novo*. Also, in Houston, Biddle, in Equity from Lenoir, dismissing the bill. Also, in Cowles & Wilcox v. Carter, in Equity from Surry, affirming the decree.

By DANIEL J. in McKimpsey v. King from Henderson; judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant. Also, in Wright v. Moore, from Haywood, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wilkins and Rutherford v. Terrill, in Equity, from Rutherford. Also, in Shelton v. Hampton, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dawson v. Taylor, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Thompson, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bonwood v. Thompson, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Randolph, reversing the judgment below.

By NASH, J. in Arnett *et al.* v. Wancet, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Clark v. Edney *et al.* *adms*. from Henderson, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venue de novo*. Also, in Edmonston from Macon, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Springs v. Irwin, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Council v. Walton, from Ashe, affirming the decree. Also, in State v. Bailey, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Robinson, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Denny v. Closs, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Haden v. Haden, in Equity from Davie, dismissing the bill. Also, in *ex dem*. Harper v. Burrow, from Davidson, affirming the Judgment below.

DIALECTIC HALL, Jan. 29, 1846.

At a meeting of the Dialectic Society, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"We, the undersigned, pleased God to take to himself our friend and fellow-member, Stephen Sneed Green, we cannot allow this solemn and sad occasion to pass without offering to his memory a last tribute of respect and affection. Mournful as it would have been to lose him under any circumstances, we call to mind as a cause peculiarly productive of grief, that our brother has been cut off in the morning of youth, just as the promise of a life useful and happy, displayed a bright prospect to him, whose high character and most attractive disposition were so singularly his own. Still more painful is the reflection that death asserted its right to him, when far from home—that in the closing scene he could not enjoy the kind offices and the society of those to whom he was equally attached and dear; nor is the thought that he died while preparing himself for a profession strictly devoted to suffering humanity, without its melancholy emotions. Influenced by such feelings as these, the members of the Dialectic Society have

Resolved, 1st. That in memory of the lovely character of our late fellow-member, we make this record of his death with sorrow, the most profound. Resolved, 2d. That although deeply affected by our own loss, we cannot withhold an expression of sincere sympathy from those who mourn their Brother's death. Resolved, 3d. That in testimony of our regret, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family. Resolved, 5th. That copies of the same be forwarded for publication to the National Intelligencer, Raleigh Register and Standard and the Wilmington Chronicle.

WM. W. HOWERTON, WM. F. CARTER, WM. B. MEARES, Committee on behalf of the Society.

Compliment to the West. Thomas L. Clingman, of Abolition and Empire Club notoriety, and who was defeated "horse-foot and dragons" by James Graham, for Congress from the First District, has been appointed by the "Glorious whig convention" Chairman of the State central committee, whose duty it is to take care of the State at large and the whig party in particular. As the "vaunting ambition" of the gentleman may need a little play, we may suggest that he doff his pedal coverings, and hang them on the high, with this inscription— "Whoever dares these boots displace, Shall tread the 'Glorious Whig' 'face to face.' If there should be any daring enough to brave this threat, we promise them rare sport, and no danger. Lincoln Courier.

Consumption. There is, perhaps no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiable monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his aged limbs impervious to the attacks of other ills and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent. There is no help for the afflicted. No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle climate? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive remedy. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a longer string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and "Wait on fame" the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWARD & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

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WM. W. HOWERTON, WM. F. CARTER, WM. B. MEARES, Committee on behalf of the Society.

Compliment to the West. Thomas L. Clingman, of Abolition and Empire Club notoriety, and who was defeated "horse-foot and dragons" by James Graham, for Congress from the First District, has been appointed by the "Glorious whig convention" Chairman of the State central committee, whose duty it is to take care of the State at large and the whig party in particular.

As the "vaunting ambition" of the gentleman may need a little play, we may suggest that he doff his pedal coverings, and hang them on the high, with this inscription— "Whoever dares these boots displace, Shall tread the 'Glorious Whig' 'face to face.' If there should be any daring enough to brave this threat, we promise them rare sport, and no danger. Lincoln Courier.

Consumption. There is, perhaps no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiable monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest.

No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his aged limbs impervious to the attacks of other ills and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

There is no help for the afflicted. No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle climate? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive remedy. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a longer string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety.

Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and "Wait on fame" the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWARD & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

MARRIED.

In Rockingham county, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Henry Tatum, Mr. William S. Wall to Miss Ann Eliza Fowell, daughter of Mr. William Fowell.

In Windsor, Bertie county N. C. on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Craig, Mr. Geo. F. Hucklebee, of Alabama, to Miss Willie F. Carter, daughter of Benjamin N. G.

In Lincoln county, on the 8th ult., by Willis Reeves, Esq., Mr. William Spencer to Miss Catharine, daughter of H. Jenkins, all of Lincoln county.